

Agricultural.

Management of Swine.

We clip the following from the *Ohio Farmer*:

In the *Ohio Farmer* of Dec. 29, 1896, we made mention of nice pigs which we had seen at various times, passing through this city by express, from Cyrus McCully, of Trumbull Co. Mr. McCully sends us the following as his practice in the management of these animals:

I can't propose to discuss the good or bad qualities of any particular breed but to give my ideas of what a pig should be, and not as some advertisers of stock, that their breed is the best in all respects and for every purpose.

In selecting pigs from any breed for breeding purposes, great care should be taken to choose the best specimen from two distinct families of the same breed, and by so doing you avoid the injurious effects of inbreeding. It is necessary that these directions be closely observed, as swine will degenerate where no attention is paid to proper crossing. I always choose those of good length of body, straight on the back, square build, heavy hams and shoulders, short head and legs, fine hair and small ears, although a large ear generally denotes large growth. The male should be less rather than larger than the female and more compact in form.

I never allow a sow to breed until at least one year old, as I am satisfied that allowing a sow to breed too young, not only checks her own growth and vigor, but that of their progeny also. I prefer a bear one year old or older to breed from. I think both continue to do better for raising fine, large pigs, when they are removed to a separate department from each other, being careful not to allow them too much bed, as there is danger of their lying on their pigs.

They are fed by ground feed prepared by pouring boiling water on it and letting it stand twenty-four hours. To this add the slops from the kitchen. Feed regularly three times a day until the pigs are from two to three weeks old, when I provide a place to which the pigs can have access. I then feed them with ground corn and oats prepared as above, with the addition of milk when convenient; they eat readily and gain from one to two pounds per day. By this treatment there is no check to their growth when taken from the sow, and I have no difficulty in making spring pigs dress from three to four hundred pounds at usual butchering time.

As to diseases, they may generally be prevented by proper care and attention. The idea with some that anything is good enough for a hog is a very dangerous one. They should be provided with dry and well ventilated sleeping apartments, with proper food of sufficient variety. By being particular in this respect I have never been troubled with disease of any kind. Sulphur or copperas, given in their feed occasionally, will eradicate almost any skin disease, and copperas and wood ashes is good for what is called kidney rot or weakness of the hind parts. An occasional dose of salt and charcoal in their food will be attended with good results. I should be glad to hear from other breeders of fine hogs through the columns of the *Farmer*, and if they have better breeds, viz: Chester, Suffolk and Berkshire, or a better plan of breeding and raising, I will cheerfully adopt them. Cyrus McCully.

Maxims for Farmers.

An old Illinois farmer gives the following maxims for farmers to practice: When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch all your slothfuls, break them up, harrow them, and sow them with timothy and red clover. One bushel of clover to two bushels of timothy is enough.

Make your fence high, tight and strong so that it will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots secure and keep your hogs from the cattle, for if the corn is clean they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock, they will rise early by the force of circumstances.

Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promised him; if he is a good hand, pay him a little more, it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the world, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits are the best medicine ever prescribed for health.

When it comes rainy, bad weather, so that you cannot work out of doors, cut and split your wood.

Make your tracks when it rains hard, cleaning your stables, or fixing something which you would have to stop the plow for and fix in good weather.

Make your tracks, fixing your fences or gate that is off its hinges, or weatherboarding your barn where the wind has blown off the siding, or patching the roof of your house or barn.

Study your interests closely, and don't spend money and time in electing president, senators and other small officers, and don't talk of hard times when spending your time in town whittling on store boxes.

Take your time and make your calculations; don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX YEARS OLD—"Aunt Milla" a colored woman, formerly belonging to Captain James M. Harris, residing near Book-Sab Gap, in Nelson county, Kentucky, died at the residence of this gentleman on the 7th instant, in the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of her age. She was born in 1731, in the beginning of the reign of George II. She was a contemporary of Pope, Swift and Bolingbroke—though probably she never heard of them.

Tax agent for the collection of Soldiers' claims for Ohio, resident at Columbus, is under heavy official bonds.

The Attorney General of Ohio asks for a more stringent law to punish retailers of intoxicating liquors, and recommends that intemperance be made disqualification to hold any judicial office.

How a Man Stole a Town.

The story in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly* of the man who stole a meeting-house has suggested to the editor of a New Hampshire paper the reported stealing of that portion of the town of Alton, in that State, which was formerly known as New Durham Gore. The legend runs thus: On a time, the possessor of the wilderness now comprising the towns of New Durham, Wakefield, Middleton, (which included Brookfield,) and that part of Alton known as New Durham Gore, agreed with a certain party to run out and duly bound a certain number of lots, each 100 by 169 rods, and if there was any land left, the party thus running out the land should have it. The surveyor's name, we think, was Bryant, but whether he or his employers were the wicked party we know not; suffice it to say, that instead of laying the lots out in right angles, as they were expected to, the towns were laid out in lots with acute and obtuse angles, like diamonds, and consequently each contained much less land than was intended by the owners, while the wicked party got for themselves the whole of New Durham Gore. To this day the good farmers of these towns are not only much discommoded by their diamond farms, but the increase in fencing is enormous.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.—This sick man has had a relapse, and is clearly in a bad way. Under the inspiration of Russian intrigue, the flames of rebellion are lighting up all along the borders of the Ottoman Empire, both among the Slavonic and Greek populations. These, together, make a majority in European Turkey. Russia stands ready to assist, and to seize her part of the prey. Nor is there any assurance that France and England will interfere to prevent the consummation to which events so clearly point. England was sorely bitten in the Crimean war, and has no desire to repeat the experiment. Her policy is peace at any price. France has given signal proof in the late European struggle that she was in no mood for a general war. With victorious Prussia for an ally, the Russian cabinet will not hesitate to push the traditional policy of the empire, which, a few years since, received so signal a check before Sebastopol.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MAJORITY.—We recently asked, in view of the meager vote in the Senate, which was declared to have overridden the President's veto, "What is two-thirds vote?" and now, finding that the bill establishing negro suffrage in the Territories was declared passed, although it only received twenty-four votes; and the Nebraska Bill only receiving twenty-four, and the Colorado with only twenty-three votes, were also declared passed—we are induced to ask, "What constitutes a majority of the Senate?" There are twenty-six States represented in that body, each having two members, which makes 52 votes, a Constitutional majority of which would be twenty-seven votes. But, possibly, we have no right to question the acts of our imperious masters.—*Newark Journal.*

HEAVY TAXES.—We notice recently the amount of taxes paid by Mr. Joseph S. Zisch, a heavy whisky distiller of Pittsburg. He returned to the United States Revenue Assessor 262,079 gallons as the amount of his manufactured whisky subject to taxation, on which he paid \$524,258. That is pretty steep, but not up to what George Davis & Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio, pay. According to the *Times*, of that city, Davis & Co. manufactured and placed in bond, since the 20th day of September last, 465,825 gallons of high-wines, which, at \$2 per gallon, will pay a tax of \$931,650, or nearly one million dollars in about one hundred days.

THE FRENCH ANTICIPATING WAR.—A Paris correspondent writes to a London journal that a wide-spread opinion prevails in France that the new year will not pass away without that country being involved in war. It is said that notwithstanding the International Exposition, Prussia will continue to carry out the grand scheme of conquest of Count Bismarck, of which the German annexations form but a part, and which must "ultimately" compel Napoleon to fight.

If your skating partner is eligible, and your foot pretty, don't hesitate in asking him to adjust your skate straps every ten minutes. He will rather like it.

Said a poor little girl in the Fourth Ward, New York, as she was dying. I am glad I am going to die, because now my brothers and sisters will have enough to eat.

If each one of the twenty millions of people in the North would destroy a five cent currency note daily it would amount to a million of dollars in a day toward the removal of the National debt.

Gen. Butler says that the President "does not like to show his hand." Mr. Prentiss adds: "If he were to show both his hands and all his pockets, and the inside of his hat, his cock-eyed assistant would see no stolen spoons in them."

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa is the "Walled Lake," which is three feet higher than the earth's surface, and occupies nineteen hundred acres. It has not yet been ascertained where the water comes from or where it goes to, yet it always remains fresh and clear.

The extraordinary number of forty divorces were granted at the two days session of the New Hampshire Supreme Court last week.

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Political.

PLATFORM.

DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS, JANUARY 27th, 1897.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio steadfastly adheres to the principles of the party as expounded by the Fathers and approved by experience.

That, in accordance with these principles, we declare that the Federal Government is a Government of limited powers; that it possesses no power but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication, delegated to it in the Federal Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the States or the people respectively; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the people, that all grants of power to governments, whether State or Federal, should be strictly construed, because all such grants abridge the natural rights of men—that the preservation of the equality and rights of the States and the rights of the people is necessary to the preservation of the Union—that the Federal Government is limited to legislate for or administer the local concerns of the States; that it would be monstrous that the local affairs of Ohio should be regulated by a Federal Congress in which she has but two Senators, and the New England States with but a little greater population, have a twelvefold the number of Federal representatives; that the Federal Government is to usurp the reserved rights of the States and the people, and that, therefore, a centralization of power in its hands is an ever impending danger, that such an absorption of power would, while it lasted, be destructive of the liberties and interests of the people, and would end either in despotism or a disruption of the Union, that a national debt, besides increasing the power of the Federal Government, increases the power of the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government is to usurp the reserved rights of the States and the people, and that, therefore, a centralization of power in its hands is an ever impending danger, that such an absorption of power would, while it lasted, be destructive of the liberties and interests of the people, and would end either in despotism or a disruption of the Union, that a national debt, besides 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